



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Hayes' attempt to excuse his futile, detected and justly condemned position, of the influence of the presidential office, to screen an alleged embezzler from the disgrace of a trial, upon the ground that he was misled by gentlemen of high social standing in Indianapolis, may be sufficient for people prejudiced in his favor, but it will not satisfy the unbiased voters of the country. Judge Gresham expressed the popular opinion, when, in his charge to the jury by whom Miller, the alleged embezzler, was to be tried at Indianapolis, he denounced the President's attempted interference with the execution of the laws, and that opinion of an upright republican judge can not be changed by any such impotent effort to palliate the offense as that founded upon the President's gullibility and susceptibility to the influence of the blandishments of high-toned Indiana society. The executive, while endowed with the arbitrary exercise of mercy, should be just as imperative to the influence of high as to that of low-toned society, and yet no one is so simple as to believe that if Mr. Carey W. Miller did not belong to an influential set, the President would have interfered to prevent the court from trying him. As we said yesterday, if after Miller's conviction, Mr. Hayes may choose to exercise the pardoning power, nobody will object, but this attempt to screen him from the ignominy of a trial by the executive of the government can not be excused too severely, and tends in no small degree to strengthen the belief that other reasons than those assigned by Mr. Hayes were the real cause of the interference, and that among those reasons the threat of Miller, that if he was prosecuted he would make revelations damaging to some who now hold high official position, was not without its effect.

Secretary Blaney and that "model southerner," Postmaster General Key, have taken occasion to say that they are both "in favor of a vigorous and rigorous prosecution of all who have interfered with elections or abridged the rights of voters." We are glad to hear it, though as they are American citizens it would be rather surprising if they were not. We, and every other citizen of the country who has any regard for its or his own honor and interest, are in favor, not only of rigorously prosecuting all who have abridged the rights of voters, but all back and grave robbers, and all other kinds of criminals, but as such a sentiment is natural with all people who even pretend to be patriotic citizens, we don't see the necessity of being so emphatic about giving it expression. We have heard it said that the conspicuous denunciation of certain crimes was probable cause for suspecting the denunciators, and this, taken in connection with the character of the title by which Mr. Hayes and the two gentlemen to whom we refer, hold their offices, tends to strengthen the belief that not only the people of Louisiana, but those of Florida and South Carolina have had their political rights abridged,—but not in the more recent elections.

We wonder what any single one of the now dead and gone leaders of the old democratic party, the men who gave that party a form and substance that attracted to it the support of a large majority of the liberty-loving citizens of the country, and won it the sympathy of the oppressed of all nations, would say if he could assume mortality again and behold a committee of the so-called democratic House of Representatives holding its sessions in a room the door of which is guarded by an armed and equipped soldier of the United States army. And yet such a sight can be witnessed daily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. If the ideas and customs prevalent at the time he shuffled off his mortal coil were to come back with him, what would be the fate of the man by whose orders a society stands guard over a committee of the representatives of the people, and of the members of a committee that asks for or allows such a travesty upon republican institutions? Such instances of political degeneration as this induce us to fear that the life has gone out of American democracy, for, though the people yet have the right to correct the evil, they refuse to exercise it.

An Alabama Post-office Closed.
Postmaster General Key has ordered the Spring Garden (Alabama) Postoffice to be discontinued and the mails for that place to be sent to the neighboring postoffice at Ladiga, on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against a special agent of the Department who had discovered gross frauds in the stamp sales of the village Postmaster, and procured the latter's arrest upon a warrant from the United States Commissioner at Jacksonville. The agent reports that in consequence of this action (which was preceded by some of the riotous demonstrations referred to) he was himself arrested on a charge of libel and bound over for trial next April. After a night's detention by the Sheriff he procured bail from Jacksonville, and is now at liberty, but he informs the Department that the friends of the Postmaster declare they will "fix the jury" when the case comes to trial, and are already exerting over the prospect of seeing him set to work on the county roads.

Highway Robbery and Burglary.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch says:—As A. W. Terrill was returning from buying hogs in the country he was waylaid at Anna Station, Ohio, by highwaymen and robbed of \$3,000.
Another special says:—Some burglars entered the residence of William Fanning, a farmer at Dearborn, Mich., on Tuesday night, and, having chloroformed the entire household, proceeded to rob the premises. During the following day the inmates were discovered still asleep, and were, with difficulty, brought back to life.

Sentenced.
Boston, Nov. 20.—E. C. Hayden was sentenced at Montpelier, Vt., last Friday to be hanged in 1881 for the murder of his wife.

Foreign News.

The London Standard says:—"The Cabinet council which was held yesterday adjourned, after a protracted sitting, until to-morrow, but the decision arrived at dispels all doubt. We are consequently engaged in a war with Afghanistan which has been forced upon us by Russian intrigue and the evil effects of our past policy."

A Lahore dispatch says the government was preparing a proclamation which was to be issued Wednesday, showing that vigorous measures were unavoidable.

A dispatch from Thull says it is reported that the garrison at the first fortress in the Khurum valley is prepared to capitulate when summoned. The column is in splendid spirits and eager for the advance.

The London Post says:—"When it became evident, some days ago, that the Amerer intended to persevere in his disloyal reticence, the frontier commanders received orders to be in readiness to commence operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's Cabinet council was to learn whether any change in the Amerer's attitude would necessitate an alteration in these instructions. As the Amerer has sent no reply, it only remained for the troops to execute the original orders. The advance has probably begun."

The London Times says:—"The ultimatum has been refused. The result, we believe, is that the issue has now been left to Lord Lytton's hands. We may expect to hear in a few hours what action he intends to take. He will probably occupy the Khyber and Khurum Passes and make some advance with the Quetta column."

A correspondent in a dispatch dated Peshawar, November 20, says:—"Traveling from Thull yesterday I passed the Khurum force advancing. Thirty miles of the road was covered with troops, elephants, camels and cattle. The Peshawar force was marching on Jumroo today. The Amerer is again spreading the report that Russians will defend Candahar."

The British Government has published a long dispatch from Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, recapitulating the negotiations with Afghanistan. The dispatch traces the first engagement between England and the Amerer of Afghanistan to the refusal of the Gladstone government in 1875 to give a definite answer as to how far they would help him if he was threatened by Russia. The dispatch points out that on the accession of the present government the relations of England with Afghanistan had to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkistan. Consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India he was instructed to offer the Amerer the protection he previously solicited, namely, substantial pecuniary aid, the recognition of his dynasty, and a pledge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Amerer allowing British agents to have access to positions in his territory (except Cabul) where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of unity of the Amerer's interest with those of Great Britain. The dispatch then narrates the abortive ending of the missions of Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly and General Sir Neville Chamberlain, which were undertaken in pursuance of these instructions, and shows that the latter was suggested by Lord Lytton, who thought that after the ostentatious reception of the Russian mission the policy of inaction was no longer tenable, and that the refusal of the Amerer to receive a British mission was impracticable and would be inexcusable. The dispatch concludes by stating the terms of the ultimatum, namely:—A full and suitable apology within a given time, the reception of a permanent British mission, and assent to the tribes who escorted the British envoys. The Amerer has been informed that unless a clear and satisfactory reply is received by November 20, the Viceroy will be compelled to consider his intentions hostile and treat him as a declared enemy."

A correspondent at Pesh says the Turks are regarding more favorably the Russian position than the Sultan should recognize the validity of the San Stefano treaty stipulations not abrogated at the treaty of Berlin. The latest Salonica advices are to the effect that the Turkish troops are now ready to assume the offensive against the Macedonian insurgents. Something decisive may be heard of shortly.

The Austrian red-book comprises documents showing that Turkey officially organized and fostered resistance to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, sent regular troops, disguised as Baschi-Bazouks, into Bosnia, organized the Albanian League, and after these preparations and insurrection, broke off the negotiations regarding the convention.

A dispatch from Rome says Passanante would be assailed by King Humbert, in an answer to a question as to whether he had intended to kill the King or merely wound him, said: "My intention was to finish him." He says he was neither an Internationalist nor a Socialist; that he did not know the meaning to those words; but he failed to satisfactorily account for an Internationalist work found in his possession.

The King will confer the collar of the An tuziata upon Sizar Cairo.

A person has been arrested in Naples, who on the morning of the King's visit to the city, said that a scheme was being hatched to assassinate the King.

The proposal to cancel the agreement with the Crown of Hanover and to attach the Guelph fief has been overruled by Prince Bismarck, who has asked for delay in order to give the Duke of Cumberland time to reconsider his determination.

A great meeting in favor of the Franco-American treaty of commerce is to be held in the Trocadero Palace, Paris, on the 1st December. Among the speakers announced for the occasion is Mr. Reuben E. Fenton.

The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, under a royal salute from the citadel. At the wharf was a guard of honor from the one hundred and first regiment, accompanied by Vice Admiral Inglefield. The Duke then drove to the military office, where he held a reception for the officers of the garrison.

The reported mission of Sir A. E. Gall and Finance Minister Tilley, of Canada, to Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, is a document of the highest importance. It is a summary of the papers which Lord Beaconsfield in his letter to Lord Lawrence proposed should be distributed before the end of the month, and is at once an indictment of the frontier policy of Mr. Gladstone's administration, a defence of the policy of the present government, and a reply to the anti-war agitation of the Afghan committee. Its promulgation is equivalent to a formal declaration of a state of war and the causes thereof.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—There is no excitement in the city over this morning's news. The proceeds of the Stock Exchange and Bank of England are quieter than usual. The dealings in the house are very restricted. Prices are rather firmer than yesterday's closing, which is a consequence of the bank rate of discount. There seems to be still a lingering impression among speculators that the Amerer may submit when he knows that British troops are actually in motion.

The Paris Bourse opens weak. Rentes are unchanged. Speculative stocks are a trifle easier than were indicated by last evening's Boursevard prices.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Daily News declares that the statement published yesterday by the Central News to the effect that the Indian cabinet had been summoned to consider an important dispatch from India, received on the 19th inst. at the India office in London, was unfounded. The News adds: "The Indian cabinet has never been consulted or had an opportunity for expressing any opinion in respect to the Afghan question."

PISA, Nov. 21.—During a demonstration of students and citizens last evening in celebration of Queen Margherita's birthday, a bomb was thrown into the crowd and exploded, but without any serious result. The person who is supposed to have thrown the missile was arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Paris published here this afternoon says a duel, with pistols between M. Gambetta and M. d'Fourton arising out of the passage in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th inst., when the latter was unseated, will be fought to-day at the Hautes Bruyeres.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The report of a duel between M. Gambetta and M. d'Fourton to-day is confirmed. They fought at thirty-five paces; only one exchange of shots was had and neither party was hurt.

M. d'Fourton in his defence before the Chamber referred to Gambetta's recent speech as favoring the ostracism of all who are not old republicans. M. Gambetta said:—"That is a falsehood." On the demand of the President M. Cray, Gambetta said: "I withdraw the word in deference to the rules of the House." The official account of the meeting, which took place at Plessis Mequien and not Hautes Bruyeres, signed by the principals and seconds, says that M. de Fourton, considering that Gambetta's withdrawal did not modify the offensiveness of the epithet, requested Deputies Binas de Bourdon and Robert Mitchell to demand satisfaction. Gambetta named Deputies Allain Targue and Clemenceau as his seconds, and refused to make any further withdrawals than that borne on the official minutes. M. de Fourton was the chosen of weapons, and named pistols. Both fired at the word, and missed. No further particulars have been received.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says: "All the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier to-day. All telegrams detailing movements or disposition of troops have been stopped by the military authorities. The Globe's Lahore correspondent says: 'The British troops crossed the frontier this morning.'"

A special dispatch from Thull to the Standard says: "The 10th Hussars crossed the frontier at 6 o'clock this morning. They found Fort Kanyaga abandoned. Three children had been left there. Gen. Roberts' force at once moved forward on Fort Ahmedshah, five miles further up the valley."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Bombay to Reuters Telegram Company says:—"The Times of India publishes a special dispatch from Thull, dated to-day, which announces that the British troops occupied Fort Kanyaga without resistance, the Afghans retiring hurriedly before them."

[Note.—Fort Kanyaga or Kanyaga is a station beyond the frontier line opposite Thull or Thul. Its abandonment or surrender was anticipated. The British force at Thull it is believed is designed to march to the head of Kheram valley drive out the Afghan force there and secure the highest point of the pass.]

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 21.—The officers and men of the Black Prince have received orders to sail for Portsmouth, England, as soon as the festivities attending the arrival of the viceregal party in Halifax are ended. It was thought here that the Duke of Edinburgh would proceed to Ottawa with the rest of the party and remain there for some time, but it is now improbable that he will go at all, or if he should go his stay will be very short. It is expected that his Royal Highness will be promoted from the rank of captain to that of rear-admiral immediately after his arrival in the old country.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mr. Welsh, United States Minister, to-day paid over to her Majesty's Government the amount of the Fishery award by a draft for \$5,500,000.

News of the Day.

Richard S. Hill, esq., one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Prince George's county, Md., died last Saturday.

The Bloomsington and Fairfax Railroad, to run from Bloomsington, Garrett county, Md., to Fairfax's store, on the North branch, a distance of 150 miles, has been incorporated.

In the case of George D. Edison, formerly chief engineer of the House of Representatives, charged with the murder of David Snells, the district attorney has entered a nolle pro.

Fritz Schaefer, a young German bar keeper at Sprich's restaurant, on C street, between Four and a half and Sixth streets northwest, Washington, committed suicide yesterday.

The secretary of the national executive committee of the national party says the call to meet in Washington on the 30th inst. has not been authorized by the officers of the committee.

The late Admiral Paulding's entire estate consisted of a small and heavily mortgaged farm in Suffolk county, New York, where he resided at the time of death, life insurance policies amounting to less than five thousand dollars, and a few hundred dollars in cash.

Miss Sophie, daughter of Admiral Radford, was married in Washington, last night, to Mr. Vladimir de Meissner, of the Russian Legion. Misses Reade, Dickson, Patterson, Steele, Johnson and Cooke were the bridesmaids, and Messrs. Drummond, Radford, Brunetti, Tarsers, Brown and Major Twining the groomsmen.

At a town meeting in the town of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., held last Friday, it was voted, with but three dissenting voices, to repudiate the bonded indebtedness of the town, amounting to \$103,000. Some informality in the issuing of the bonds is alleged. The bonds are payable in 1890, and were issued in aid of the western extension of the Midland Railroad.

Mrs. Catherine Stull, who was suspected of the murder of the widow Bess at Port Washington, Ohio, last week, has confessed her crime, and is now in jail. She suspected her husband of criminal relations with the widow, and sending her a decoy letter, met her at a haystack, where she beat her to death with a club. Mrs. Stull is the mother of seven children, one of whom, three months old, she has in jail with her.

Virginia News.

Barren's Hotel, at Newsum's, was destroyed by fire last night.

Mr. Charles Massie, formerly of Lynchburg, died at his residence in Amherst, last Tuesday, aged 95 years.

It is expected that the road bed of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, through the entire county of Clarke, will be broken by Christmas.

The officers on duty at the artillery school, twenty-four in number, at Fort Monroe, have made a survey and map of the country on the peninsula between Yorktown and Chickahominy river.

The Danville News says that C. H. Lewis, formerly secretary of the commonwealth under Parrott's government, and afterwards U. S. Minister to Portugal, was foreman of a petty jury in a small whiskey case before the U. S. District Court yesterday.

At the National Grand Patrons of Husbandry, which met in Richmond yesterday, twenty-five States were represented. The reports of the officers show that the order is in a flourishing condition throughout the country. A public reception was held last night in the hall of the House of Delegates.

Lorne and the Princess.

The Queen had never ceased, since his death days—and even for a long time prior to that period—to show the greatest possible interest in the career of Lord Lorne. He had exhibited so much conscientious assiduity in the pursuit of knowledge, and such sterling qualities of mind and heart in his progress from boyhood to man's estate, that there was small cause for wonder that Her Majesty, seeing that she had so many opportunities of judging of his many excellent qualities, should have signified her consent to his marriage with her child, Lord Lorne had known the princess from childhood. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the two had grown up together. In age there was little difference between them, in temperament almost none. Both were highly accomplished and fond of following the higher pursuits of life, devoted to literature and art, energetic in well defined and desirous of walking the world with a high aim in view than is ordinarily to be found among those who have their dwelling in kings' palaces, and each, we may add, was endowed with that inalienable wealth of character which cannot be misused, squandered or thrown away.

For years it was thought desirable that persons admitted to alliance with the royal family of England should be absolutely unknown to the British public. The "Royal Marriage Act" was directed expressly against the union of princes with subjects. The secret marriage of the Duke of Gloucester in the latter part of the last century with Maria, the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, had excited the ire of George III., who had been displeased before at the Duke of Cumberland's matrimonial alliance with Lady Anne Luttrell. The result was an act forbidding any of the English royal family contracting marriage without the royal sanction while under the age of twenty-five years. After this period they were at liberty to solemnize the proposed union, even if the royal sanction was withheld, if, after having announced their intention to the Privy Council, an entire year should elapse without either House of Parliament addressing the King against it. The possibility of the "Commons" intervening to prevent the bestowal of honours and grants of income in the case of a marriage of a prince or princess against the sovereign's consent, operated as a very safe check against the commission of the act. It became then the appointed custom for kings and queens consort of England to look ahead for eligible persons for the hands of their children, and continental kings, and their dukes and dukes generally supplied them. Queen Victoria determined to emancipate the royal family from an obsolete bondage tending to very evil consequences.

She admitted the Marquis of Lorne within the circle of her own family as a suitor for the hand of the Princess Louise. The lady had the courage to accept the suit and to take a husband from among the people, and her royal mother felt free to uphold her daughter's choice. The Parliament of the country ratified Her Majesty's decision, and saw in the innovation upon courtesy custom a proof of the sincerity of the sympathy existing between Queen Victoria and her subjects.—London Cor. of N. Y. Herald.

Death of Walter Powell.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. FAIRFAX, C. H., VA., Nov. 20.—Walter Powell, esq., died at this place on the 18th instant in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Powell was throughout a long life engaged in occupations which closely identified him with the interests of Fairfax county, and it is peculiarly fitting that we should pay some tribute to his memory. In all his relations with his fellow men, Mr. Powell was a true man. As an officer of this county, having held the positions of sheriff and magistrate, he was faithful in the performance of his duties, careful in the administration of justice, tender in his feelings and warm in his sympathies. As a citizen he was entirely devoted to old Fairfax, her people and her fortunes; in times of peace he was an able, active and energetic furtherer of her agricultural industries and political prosperity, and though too infirm to take an active part in the late war, he watched the developments and progress of that struggle with the most lively interest and patriotic wishes. As a friend Mr. Powell's virtues will be spontaneously recalled and confessed by hosts of old companions and associates throughout this county; he was warm hearted, steadfast and true, frank and outspoken in his opinions to all, but true in his friendships and unusually popular in the community where he lived. In a word he was a man whom Fairfax regrets to lose, and who cannot be easily replaced; a citizen whom she cherished as amongst her best and faithful and a representative of the spirit of an earlier and better day which is fast vanishing, as those born in that age gradually pass away.

At the November term of the Fairfax County Court, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, in the death of Walter Powell, esq., which occurred November 18th, 1878, in the 69th year of his age, removed from our midst one who has occupied places of honor and trust in this county and Court, a valuable citizen, a gentleman of zeal, worth and intelligence, it is therefore by the Court, bar and officers of this Court,

1. Resolved, That the death of Mr. Walter Powell is an affliction which is felt by them in common with their fellow citizens, and which leaves an irreparable void in this community and county.

2. That to his family, in their sorrow, they offer their respectful sympathy.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; a copy be furnished the papers of Fairfax and Alexandria, for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this Court. Teste:

F. D. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

When the above resolutions were presented speeches, eulogistic of the deceased, were made by Judge Thomas, and Messrs. Tins, Moore, M. H. Wells, D. M. Chickester, Jas. M. Love and F. P. Berkeley.

DANGER IN USING TANK WATER FOR DRINKING.—A hind raises the question whether there is really any serious objection to using the water from household tanks for drinking and culinary purposes. If the tank is frequently cleaned and is protected from the access of sewer gas and other contaminations, and dust or rain water will not suffer from being temporarily kept in it; but since in nine cases out of ten the danger of contamination will not be sufficiently guarded against, the discreet household will make it a rule not to use water from the tank for drinking or cooking if it can possibly be avoided. Analysis has sometimes shown a considerable degree of contamination in water, even when the tank, supplied by an aqueduct, had been cleaned a week before; and in no case should a tank be allowed to go uncleaned for more than three months.

The water as it flows through the aqueduct pipes carries more or less impure matter along with it, which settles to the bottom of the tank. The amount may not be sufficient to affect seriously the quality of the water as drawn directly from the pipes, but its accumulation in the tank may be injurious if not dangerous.—Journal of Chemistry.

Judge Hilton has increased the reward for the arrest and conviction of the five persons believed to have been engaged in stealing the remains of the late A. T. Stewart to \$50,000, or \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of either, the same to be paid to the person or persons furnishing evidence that will secure such result.

Public Health Association.

After the reading of the regular report of the yellow fever commission, published in yesterday's Gazette, the American Public Health Association, now in session in Richmond, listened yesterday to a paper by Dr. Cochran, of the commission, giving a detailed account of the fever at Granada, at which place the investigation showed the intensely infectious character of the disease.

Dr. Lloyd Howard, of the commission, read the report of his investigations at Baton Rouge. He also read several reports of investigations in Texas or near the Mississippi.

Dr. Benise also read reports of the results of his investigations at Canton, Mississippi; Port Gibson, Mississippi, and Brownsville, Tenn. At the night session the president submitted the following resolution, among others, as coming from the executive committee, which body is authorized to prepare business:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president, to whom all resolutions and notices relating to proposed action by the general government of the United States shall be referred without debate, the committee to report to the executive committee, and to consist of seven members.

Dr. Benise gave a detailed history of the lower Lake City, Miss.; Yazoo City, Miss.; Milan, Tenn., and Vicksburg. He was followed by Dr. Cochran, also of the commission, who gave a similar history relative to Holly Springs, Decatur and Grand Junction.

In addition to the reports of the Yellow Fever Commission, Surgeon General Woodworth will present the following special reports, relating to the epidemic of 1878, for the consideration of the association:

First.—Microscopical observations on the pathology of the yellow fever, by Professor Richardson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Robt. White, of the Marine Hospital Service.

Second.—The nature of contagion, by Dr. Robert White.

Third.—Report of the yellow fever outbreak at Galapagos, Ohio, in connection with the steamer John D. Porter, by Surgeon W. H. Long.

Fourth.—Report of yellow fever at Louisville, Ky., by Surgeon Long.

Fifth.—Report of fever at Cairo, by H. M. Keys, assistant surgeon.

Sixth.—Functions on the application of meteorology to the investigation of the yellow fever epidemic, prepared by J. W. Osborne, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. White visited Memphis, Chattanooga, and Louisville, and made observations on the spot and transmitted portions of specimens to Professor Richardson, of Philadelphia, who will arrive to-day and present the joint report.

Today's proceedings will be opened by Col. P. S. Hardee, sanitary engineer of the fever commission, who will present a paper on the sanitary condition of New Orleans.

Crimes in Texas.

A chapter of Texas tragedies comes up in a special from Houston as follows: A little Italian father, Ben Violino, well known in Jackson, left that town and stayed over night with a man named Taylor, on Corporal's Creek, fifteen miles north of Comanche. He was murdered, and Taylor next day appeared in Violino's clothes. Taylor and one Blackwell have been arrested. In Northern Texas, at Rail Station, on the Central Railroad, Dave Westbrook became involved in an old negro named Green, who let his horses tear his wagon up. Green being assaulted, fled across a field, pursued by Westbrook, knife in hand, who caught the poor old man in a ravine some distance from the house and literally cut the negro to pieces. Neighbors reached Green in the last moments as he lay in a pool of blood. Green was a decrepit old negro nearly 100 years old. At Bound Rock, near Austin, masked robbers entered the store of E. P. Robinson, made prisoners of the clerks and took out hundred dollars. Robinson returned and was also captured by the robbers, who retired with their booty. They were pursued by citizens, but the former reached their horses and escaped. At Alhambra, South Texas, James Reynolds, a young stockman, and Fritz Harmsworth, quarrelled over cards, and a regular Texas duel ensued. Reynolds, with a six shooter, fired twice at Harmsworth, who deposited a load of buckshot from a double barreled gun in Reynolds's forehead, killing him instantly. At Mount Enterprise, Rush county, Dr. L. D. March, in a whiskey fight, shot and wounded William Griffin and Will S. Tutt, but not mortally. Subsequently Dr. March was slain in the woods near his house, and shot to death by a crowd of fifteen neighbors. Twelve miles from Waco an old resident of that place committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a six shooter in the presence of his wife, who attempted to prevent it. This case was famous in the county. Yesterday a negro convict, named William Bill, was caught in the act of obstructing the track of the western branch of the Texas Central Railroad, for the purpose of robbing a train. The wrecker attempted to escape, but was brought down with a buckshot and arrested.

The Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Gov. Nicholls has not received any reports confirming the rumors of violence in Texas, Concordia, Morehouse and Caddo parishes. Strict quarantine has prevailed between these parishes and New Orleans until within a few days past. Colonel Zuharis's report referred to disorders which occurred in Texas and Concordia some weeks prior to the election, and which followed the killing of Peck, a white man. In order to ascertain the facts without further delay Gov. Nicholls will, on Saturday, proceed to each of the parishes named, personally investigate the matter, and consult with the local authorities and law-abiding citizens, with a view to vindicating the people where accusations are false, and of insuring the faithful and impartial execution of justice if the law has been violated. Gov. Nicholls' course is not influenced by threats of Federal interference, but is prompted by a sincere desire to secure equal justice and equal rights to all classes of citizens.

A Belgian bridegroom was about to start for Paris on his wedding tour, when his bride informed him that she thought of consulting about her several thousand francs' worth of lace, hoping by its sale to defray the cost of the journey. The bridegroom was afraid of the searches on the frontier, and to humor him the bride promised to give up the lace, but secreted the lace just the same. As they approached the frontier the husband reflected that if his wife was not searched his fears would be mocked at as groundless and his prestige would be impaired. Accordingly he took a favorable opportunity to whisper to an official that by searching yonder lady he might find some lace. The official winked and the bride was led into the female searchers' room, from which soon issued shrieks and screams, and presently the official said to the horrified husband:—"Thank you, sir, it's a good capture. The lady will be taken to prison, and half the lace will go to you."

COUNT OF APPEALS.—The case of Thomas vs. the Commonwealth, fully argued by Col. J. B. Young and submitted.

Vest vs. Michie and others, argued by John Hunter, Jr., for appellates, and continued until to-day.

We have been informed that a large glass factory in the State of New Jersey has been engaged in nothing else but the manufacture of bottles for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—the sale of which is enormous. Price 25 cents.

Boys and youths. Clothing in great variety at Deahlman's, 62 King street.

From North America.

PANAMA, Nov. 12.—The sales of goods in the steamer Georgia, wrecked some weeks ago in the Gulf of Nicoya, were successful, considering the condition of the goods. The indifference of Panama as a market for such goods was very evident. Five thousand dollars was the gross amount realized. The net is charged by the auctioneer, of the government of the State revenue office.

The U. S. steamer Alaska, Capt. J. Brown, arrived from Callao on the 10th. All well on board.

In Peru the ministerial crisis is not over, but the effect upon the business interests of the country is not so cheering as was anticipated. The newly appointed ministers are of ability and some experience, but they are tied. While Congress is in session, the president places very possible obstacles in the way of the government, and it is impossible for ministers to act energetically and independently. The majority is one of the obstacles, and the forms of all kinds are delayed and matters such as the guano and nitrate are made the subject of protracted discussion rather than of intelligent action. There is becoming general that Peruvian policy will never resume the payment of the foreign debt. The country's bankruptcy is not so much a fact as a fiction, which it is in a position to place. It must be remembered that the Republic still the possessor of a vast nitrate and guano. Experts considerably exceed the estimate of the Nitrate Company of Peru who arranged on the hill downed by the Government of houses of James Fowler & Co. of London, failed. The amount due to the company, which would be promptly paid if the nitrate contingents are sold, is estimated at the acceptance of Messrs. Sullivan & Co. Exchange is quoted at 23 1/2 and 1/2, but few transactions are reported. A want of confidence prevails. The two prominent parties—the Conservatives and the Liberals—are both in a state of indecision, and none but the best bankers can do business by these needless exchanges.

Confession of a Body Snatcher.
A special dispatch to the New York Times from Cleveland says: "Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny that he is a body snatcher. He pretends to be very anxious to know what he has done, and ready to make any confession he can get in return for a pardon by exposing his accomplices in grave robbing."

Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny that he is a body snatcher. He pretends to be very anxious to know what he has done, and ready to make any confession he can get in return for a pardon by exposing his accomplices in grave robbing."

Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny that he is a body snatcher. He pretends to be very anxious to know what he has done, and ready to make any confession he can get in return for a pardon by exposing his accomplices in grave robbing."

Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny that he is a body snatcher. He pretends to be very anxious to know what he has done, and ready to make any confession he can get in return for a pardon by exposing his accomplices in grave robbing."

Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny that he is a body snatcher. He pretends to be very anxious to know what he has done, and ready to make any confession he can get in return for a pardon by exposing his accomplices in grave robbing."

Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny that he is a body snatcher. He pretends to be very anxious to know what he has done, and ready to make any confession he can get in return for a pardon by exposing his accomplices in grave robbing."

Chas. H. Brown, who has been in all the recent grave robbing cases in this section, continues to deny